

Section I: Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye

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THE EYE

Short Answer

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Short Answer

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Section II: Optics and Refraction

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PHYSIOLOGICAL OPTICS

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12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of different types of lenses? 51 213 D09

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5. Anisometropia—define, three causes, two problems, significance. 44 85 D07(RS2), D10, J13
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7. Bifocals. 50 88 D11(RS2), J16(RS3)
8. Contact lenses—three advantages and disadvantages, indications, three complications. 50 212 D15(RS3), J01, J02, D04, D06, J08
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Short Essays

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2. Describe ideal recipient for penetrating keratoplast.	—	—	J09
3. Cornea—brief anatomy (mention layers).	98	3	D12(RS3), D03

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4. Discuss factors for corneal transparency.	100	—	J17(RS3)
5. Perforating corneal ulcer.	103	182	J12(RS2)
6. Hypopyon corneal ulcer.	105	185	J14(RS2)
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9. Fungal corneal ulcer (fungal keratitis)—fungi responsible, clinical features, treatment (name two antifungal used in ophthalmology).	109, 468	187	D11(RS2), J15(RS3), J16(RS3), D08, D11, J16, J17
10. Herpes simplex keratitis.	110	189	D09(RS2)
11. Dendritic ulcer—clinical features and management.	111	190	J18(RS3), D18(RS3), D01, J11, D14
12. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus—ocular manifestations, complications and management.	113	192	J01, D04
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16. Peripheral ulcerative keratitis (PUK)—management.	120	195	D16(RS3)
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19. Arcus senilis—diagnostic criteria.	126	201	J09
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23. Keratoplasty—types, indication (penetrating keratoplasty) and contraindications. Add a note on eyebank.	141, 509	488, 493	J04, D05, D08, J13
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2. What is the nerve supply of cornea? Give two causes for diminished corneal sensation.	99	5	D05
3. What are the stages of corneal ulcer?	103	179	J04
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5. Sequel of corneal ulcer perforation.	106	182	J12
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7. Atropine sulfate 1% in corneal ulcer.	108	185	D14
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10. Herpes simplex—corneal signs.	111	190	D10(RS2)
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12. Exposure keratitis and treatment.	119	194	D13(RS2), D14
13. Mooren's ulcer.	120	196	J17(RS3)
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16. Corneal opacity—three grades. 138 J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J10
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18. Keratoplasty (indications). 141 182 D06

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3. Scleromalacia perforans. 148 217 D11
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Short Answers

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2. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of granulomatous iridocyclitis. 158, 164 235 J09(RS2)
3. Discuss the differential diagnosis of acute red eye. Classify uveitis and discuss etiopathogenesis, sequel classification, clinical features, sequel and complications and management of acute iridocyclitis. 163, 155, 158 224 D09(RS2), D10(RS2), J17(RS3), D19(RS3), J01, D04, J10, D11, D15

4. Enumerate causes of red eye. Discuss the symptoms, signs and management of anterior uveitis. 163, 158 226 D18(RS3)
5. Classify endophthalmitis and discuss the clinical features and management of acute postoperative endophthalmitis. 176 243 D14

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5. Acute anterior uveitis (iridocyclitis)—clinical signs, investigations and its management (of recurrent uveitis). 159 226 J15(RS3), D01, J03, D03, D13

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6. What are keratic precipitates? What are the different types of keratic precipitates.	159	226	J13(RS3)
7. What do the terms occlusive pupillae and seclusio pupillae denote?	161	229	D02
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9. What is rubeosis iridis? Mention its causes and complications.	162	228	D01
10. Discuss the effect of anterior uveitis on intraocular pressure.	162	229	D00
11. Discuss the mechanism of glaucoma in a patient with uveitis.	162	230	D07(RS2)
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13. Describe features of granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis.	164	226	J11
14. What are the differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis?	164	226	J01, D04, J12, J15, J17
15. What are the pharmacological effects of atropine in the eye? Mention its uses.	164	231	J01, J02, D04
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17. Panophthalmitis.	178	244	D08(RS2), J04, D10
18. Evisceration—indications and technique.	178	499	D07(RS2), D06, J13, J14
19. Malignant melanoma of choroid (clinical features).	180	374	J12(RS2), D07
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2. Describe the differences between endophthalmitis and panophthalmitis.	—	—	J14
3. Differences between enucleation and evisceration.	—	—	D13(RS2)
4. Enumerate parts of uveal tract.	151	8	J09

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7. What are the features of granulomatous uveitis?	158	226	J14
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10. Occlusive and seclusive papillae.	161	229	J12(RS2), J18(RS3)
11. Rubeosis iridis—causes and complications.	162	228	D02
12. Mention the causes of glaucoma in iridocyclitis.	162	230	D11
13. Phthisis bulbi.	163	230	J18(RS3)
14. Management of acute anterior uveitis.	164	231	J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
15. Mention three differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis.	164	226	J08
16. VKH syndrome.	175	238	J10(RS2)
17. Evisceration—define, two/three indications.	178	499	D08(RS2), D14(RS3), D08, D14, D16
CHAPTER 9			
DISEASES OF LENS			
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1. Define cataract. Classify cataract. Describe the types, stages of senile cataract. Discuss clinical features of senile cataract and its management with recent developments. Add a note on phacoemulsification.	187, 193, 202, 211	256, 262, 474	J13(RS3), J17(RS3), J08, D10, J12, J14
2. Congenital/developmental cataract—classification, etiology, morphological type, clinical features, management and complications.	188	257	D09(RS2), J14(RS2), J02, J04, J17
3. Cortical cataract—etiology, symptoms and stages.	193	263	D15(RS3)

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4. Senile immature cataract—etiology, clinical features and management.	194	263	J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
5. Discuss the clinical features and management of senile mature cataract. Add a note on early complications of cataract surgery.	194, 202, 219	264, 481	D13
6. Discuss the complications of senile cataract. How will you manage them?	199	266	D00
7. Discuss the preoperative assessment done for cataract surgery.	202	269	J03
8. Classify types of cataract surgeries. Describe the surgical procedure of manual small incision cataract surgery.	204, 208	273, 472	D14(RS3)
9. Describe and compare the various types of cataract surgeries?	204	470	D13(RS2)
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3. Zonular cataract.	189	260	D07(RS2), D08(RS2), J01, D04
4. Discuss the complications due to hypermature cataract.	199	266	J09(RS2)
5. Complicated cataract—define, causes and clinical features.	200	275	J08(RS2), J12(RS2), D12(RS3), J18(RS3), J19(RS3), J07, J11, J15, D16
6. What are the investigations done before cataract surgery?	202	269	D03
7. Discuss various macular function tests?	203	272	D05
8. Describe the advantages of conventional extracapsular cataract extractions (ECCE) over intracapsular cataract extraction (ICCE).	204	478	J17

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9. Describe the differences between conventional extracapsular cataract extraction (ECCE) from phacoemulsification.	205	274	J13
10. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of phacoemulsification.	205	275	D14
11. Intraocular lens (IOL)—define, types, advantages.	213	477	J12(RS2), D02
12. Intraocular lens power calculation.	216	270	D16(RS3)
13. Describe the complications of extracapsular cataract extraction.	217	482	J16
14. Postoperative complications of cataract surgery.	219	481	D16(RS3)
15. Hyphema—define, causes, complications and its management.	219	445	D12(RS3), J17(RS3), D19(RS3), J02, D08, J11, J17
16. After cataract.	221	277	D13(RS2)
17. Ocular manifestation of Marfan's syndrome.	222	254	J06
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2. Crystalline lens—parts, draw and label.	184	11	D15(RS3), J18(RS3), J15
3. Nuclear cataract.	194	266	J12(RS2)
4. Mention the clinical stages of senile cortical cataract.	194	267	J15
5. Symptoms of senile immature cataract.	194	268	D14(RS3)
6. Morgagnian cataract.	195	265	D08(RS2)
7. Mention three signs of hypermature cataract.	195	268	D01, J11
8. Explain what is second vision (Second sight).	196	267	D09(RS2), J14
9. Metabolic cataract.	199	276	J10(RS2)

10. Mention the conditions in which following cataract occur.	200	457	D02
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b. Rosette cataract.	201	277	
c. Occupational cataract.	199	276	
d. Snow flake cataract.	221	277	
e. After cataract.	200	275	
f. Complicated cataract.	200	275	
11. Complicated cataract—causes, clinical features.		275	D16(RS3), D07, J10, D13, D14
12. Name different types of anesthesia used for cataract surgery.	204	467	D10
13. Advantages of phacoemulsifications?	205	275	J09(RS2), D16(RS3), D18(RS3), J01, D04
14. Mention three advantages of small incision cataract surgery.	205	274	J07
15. Describe the differences between phacoemulsification and conventional extracapsular cataract extraction?	205	274	D12
16. Types of extracapsular cataract extraction.	206	273	J19(RS3)
17. Small incision cataract surgery.	208	274	J14(RS2)
18. What is phacoemulsification?	211	275	D19(RS3), J05
19. Name different types of intraocular lenses.	213	478	D08
20. What are the differences between AC-IOL and PC-IOL?	213	479	J10
21. Name various materials used in manufacturing of intraocular lens.	214	480	D07(RS2)
22. Types of PC-IOL.	214	479	D15
23. IOL power calculation.	216	270	D09(RS2)
24. What is SRK formula?	216	271	J13
25. Enumerate preoperative complications of cataract surgery.	217	—	D07

26. What are the complications following vitreous loss during cataract surgery?	218	481	J02
27. Mention three complications of extracapsular cataract extraction.	218	482	J14
28. Hyphema—define, causes, complications.	219	445	J09(RS2), J18(RS3), J09
29. Mention late (delayed) complications of cataract surgery.	220	482	D05
30. After cataract (posterior capsule opacity)—define, types, treatment.	221	277	D07(RS2), J08(RS2), J15(RS3), D06, D08
31. Mention intraocular lens related complications.	221	479	J15
32. Subluxation of the lens—four causes/ three syndromes associated.	223	279	J06, D11

CHAPTER 10			
GLAUCOMA			
Long Essays			
1. Classify glaucomas and discuss about clinical features and management of congenital glaucoma.	231, 233	287	J08, J15
2. Enumerate the causes for gradual loss of vision. Primary open angle glaucoma/chronic simple glaucoma—etiology, risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical features, field defects, diagnosis and management (medical/ drugs used).	514, 236	264, 298	J10(RS2), J18(RS3), D19(RS3), J07, J11, J17
3. Acute primary angle closure glaucoma—etiology, predisposing/ risk factors, clinical features and treatment (of acute attack).	246, 251	289	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), J15(RS3), J13, D14
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1. Mechanism of primary and secondary angle closure glaucoma.	—	289, 299, 311	D11(RS2), J16(RS3)
2. Draw and label a diagram of aqueous outflow from the eye.	227	282	D00, J12

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3. Describe circulation of aqueous humor.	229	30	J09
4. Factors responsible for maintenance of intra-ocular pressure.	229	282	J19(RS3)
5. Buphthalmos (congenital/infantile glaucoma)—clinical feature and management.	232	287	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), J11(RS2), D13(RS2), D17(RS3), J04, J06, J10, D13
6. Primary open angle glaucoma/chronic simple glaucoma—optic disc changes, visual field defects, medical management.	236	298	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), J01, J02, D03, D04, D09, D11, D15, J16
7. Topical drugs in glaucoma.	243	308	J10(RS2)
8. Angle closure (narrow angle) glaucoma—causes, clinical stages, clinical features and treatment (acute congestive attack).	246	289, 296	D18(RS3), J04, J05, D05, J14
9. Iris bombe.	247	229	D15(RS3)
10. Acute congestive glaucoma (clinical features, management and differential diagnosis).	251	290	J08(RS2), D15(RS3), D01, J03
11. Chronic congestive glaucoma.	253	292	D09(RS2)
12. What is absolute glaucoma?	254	292	J04, J12
13. How do you recognize and treat secondary glaucoma due to hypermature cataract?	254	312	D03
14. Lens induced glaucoma (LIG)—clinical features and treatment.	254	311	D18(RS3), J09
15. Phacolytic glaucoma.	255	312	J15(RS3), D08
16. Neovascular glaucoma—etiology and clinical features.	257	314	J09(RS2)
17. Pseudoexfoliation syndrome/ glaucoma.	257	311	J09(RS2), J18(RS3), D10

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18. Iridectomy—indications and complications.	260	486	J17(RS3), J10
19. Trabeculectomy—indications and mention any two additional agents used to prevent its failure.	261	483	J14
Short Answers			
1. Optical iridectomy.	—	487	J10(RS2)
2. How is aqueous humor formed?	228	30	D09(RS2), D03
3. Congenital glaucoma (buphthalmos)—management.	234	287	D09, D14
4. Optic disc changes in glaucoma.	237	300	D13(RS2)
5. Typical field defects/visual field changes of primary open angle glaucoma.	240	303	D12(RS3), J10
6. Mention provocative tests for open angle glaucoma.	242	295	D05
7. Iris bombe (define, two causes).	247	229	J15(RS3), D08
8. Mention stages of narrow angle glaucoma (primary angle closure glaucoma).	249	290	J09, J12
9. Mention three topical drugs and their mechanism of action in treatment of primary angle closure glaucoma.	252	308	D12
10. Glaukomeflecken.	253	291	D11(RS2)
11. Give three causes for secondary glaucoma.	254	311	D09
12. What are lens-induced glaucomas?	254	311	J16
13. Mention three causes for neovascular glaucoma.	257	314	J03, J11, J15
14. Discuss the mechanism of steroid-induced glaucoma.	258	316	J09(RS2)
15. Indications of peripheral iridectomy.	260	486	D03
16. Mention uses of mitomycin C in eye.	261	311	D16(RS3)
17. Mention two cyclodestructive procedures. What are the associated complications?	263	—	D12

CHAPTER 11 DISEASES OF VITREOUS

Short Essays

1. Asteroid hyalosis. 267 322 D10
2. Vitreous hemorrhage—causes, management. 268 323 J19(RS3), J02, D12

Short Answers

1. Types of vitreous opacities. 267 321 D18(RS3)
2. Asteroid hyalosis. 267 322 D08(RS2), J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
3. Synchysis scintillans. 267 322 J08(RS2)
4. Vitreous hemorrhage—mention three causes and three complications. 268 323 D01, D02, J04, D13, J16

CHAPTER 12 DISEASES OF RETINA

Long Essays

1. (Proliferative) diabetic retinopathy—define, ETDR's classification, clinical features and management. 285 352 D16(RS3), D18(RS3), D12
2. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment—clinical features, risk factors and management. 309 345 J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
3. What is leukocoria? Enumerate the causes for the same (differential diagnosis of amaurotic cats eye reflex in a child). Describe retinoblastoma in detail (management). 317, 314 382, 378 J08(RS2), J16

Short Essays

1. Eale's disease. 276 323 J17(RS3)
2. Central retinal artery occlusion (fundus picture). 277 333 D07(RS2), J08(RS2), J06, D08, J14, D14
3. (Ischemic) central retinal vein occlusion—fundus picture/two complications. 279 335 J13(RS3), J01, J02, D04, J11, D12, J13, J16

4. Hypertensive retinopathy—classify/Stages, fundus picture (ophthalmoscopic appearance) in each stage (Grade III). 281 350 D08(RS2), J09(RS2), D10(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS3), J17(RS3), J19(RS3), D02, J04, J05, D05, D07, J10

5. (Proliferative) diabetic retinopathy (clinical features/fundus picture/ complications/treatment). 285 352 D09(RS2), D12(RS3), D13(RS2), J15(RS3), D00, D06, J07, D09, D13, D14, J15, D15, D16

6. Retinitis pigmentosa—etiology, different types, clinical features, fundus picture. 296 342 D10(RS2), J15(RS3), D19(RS3), D09, J13, J17

7. (Rhegmatogenous) retinal detachment—define, classify, clinical features and management. 309 345 J10(RS2), D11(RS2), D12(RS3), J15(RS3), J16(RS3), J16

8. Retinoblastoma—clinical stages, histopathology, clinical presentation, management. 314 378 D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), D19(RS3), D05, D11

9. Differential diagnosis of amaurotic cat's eye reflex. 317 382 D15(RS3)

10. Enucleation—indications, contraindications, procedure (steps) for enucleations. 320 499 J09(RS2), D14(RS3), J03, J10, J11, D13

Short Answers

1. What are the layers of the retina? 272 12 D08(RS2), D19(RS3), D06, D15

2. Fundus picture of central retinal artery occlusion	277	333	D03
3. Mention four signs in hypertensive retinopathy.	282	351	D12(RS3)
4. Discuss fundus picture in diabetic retinopathy.	287	354	J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
5. Retinitis pigmentosa (three diagnostic signs/three systemic associations).	296	342	J12(RS2), D16(RS3), J03, J04, J11, J15
6. Photoretinitis.	301	—	D09(RS2)
7. Classify retinal detachment. Mention three surgical modalities in the treatment of retinal detachment.	309	345	J13(RS3), D05, D09, D12
8. Three causes for retinal detachment.	309	345	J05
9. Mention two causes for exudative retinal detachment.	312	345	D12(RS3)
10. Retinoblastoma—stages, histopathology, clinical features, treatment.	314	379	D07(RS2), D08(RS2), J19(RS3), J01, D04, D09, J10, D13, J15
11. Sturge-Weber syndrome—define/ features.	320	378	J04, D11
12. Enucleation (indications).	320	499	J08(RS2), J11(RS2), D17(RS3), J05, J06

CHAPTER 13 NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

Long Essays

1. Describe the pathway of the pupillary light reflex. Discuss normal and abnormal reactions of the pupil.	327	44	D09
2. What are the causes for sudden loss of vision in adults? What is the etiology, stages, fundus picture and differential diagnosis of papilledema?	514, 336	366	D07(RS2), D03

Short Essays

1. Write visual pathway (draw diagram).	322	43	D16(RS3), D16
2. Hemianopia.	326	43	D13(RS2)
3. Draw and label a diagram of pupillary pathways.	327	45	D01
4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of light reflex pathway.	327	45	D13
5. Marcus gunn pupil (afferent pupillary defect).	328	45	D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3)
6. Optic neuritis—signs, symptoms, optic disc changes and management.	329	362	J11(RS2), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), J09
7. Papillitis.	330	362	D01, J04
8. Retrobulbar neuritis—clinical features and management.	330	362	J10(RS2), D14
9. Tobacco amblyopia—clinical features.	332	364	D07
10. Papilledema (clinical features/fundus picture).	336	366	D08(RS2), J12(RS2), J03, J12, J15
11. What are the fundus changes in intracranial space occupying lesions?	337	368	D09
12. Optic atrophy (classify with examples and one cause for each type).	338	370	D09(RS2), D16(RS3), D02, D07
13. How will you differentiate papillitis from papilledema?	339	369	J07, D08, D13, J16
14. Describe the fundus picture in primary optic atrophy. Name two causes of primary optic atrophy.	340	370	D11
15. Night blindness.	341	511	D09(RS2)
16. Color blindness.	342	40	J14(RS2), J19(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Tubular vision—two causes.	—	—	D14(RS3), J17(RS3), J03, J04, J11
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	KHRN	BSAK
2. Visual pathway (draw and label).	322	43
3. What is Marcus Gunn pupil? Mention three conditions.	328	45
4. Argyll Robertson pupil.	329	46
5. Adie's pupil.	329	46
6. Six causes of chronic retrobulbar neuritis.	330	362
7. What are the diagnostic criteria for acute retrobulbar neuritis?	330	363
8. Mention two signs of optic neuritis.	330	363
9. Toxic amblyopia.	332	364
10. Mention the causes of toxic optic neuropathy.	332	364
11. Define papilledema.	336	366
12. Mention three causes of optic disc edema.	336	367
13. Types of optic atrophy.	338	370
14. Differences between primary and secondary optic atrophy.	338	370
15. Three causes for optic atrophy.	340	370
16. Primary optic atrophy—causes/optic disc changes.	340	370
17. Secondary optic atrophy—causes and fundus appearance.	340	370
18. Consecutive optic atrophy—define, two causes.	340	370
19. Nyctalopia (night blindness)—define, four causes.	341	511
20. Color blindness—classify/testings.	342	40
21. Amaurosis fugax.	343	334

	KHRN	BSAK
22. Two tests for malingering.	344	—
23. Name three demyelinating diseases.	347	—

CHAPTER 14 DISORDERS OF OCULAR MOTILITY

Long Essay

1. Classify squint. Discuss clinical features, investigation and management of paralytic squint.	358, 367	425, 433
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Short Essays

1. Mention the names of extraocular muscles and its actions.	349	16, 418
2. Amblyopia—definition, causes and treatment.	355	424
3. What is anisometropic amblyopia? How do you treat it?	356	424
4. Concomitant squint—clinical features and assessment/investigations.	361	427
5. Paralytic squint.	367	433
6. Differentiation between paralytic (concomitant) and nonparalytic (incomitant) squint?	371	434
7. What are the principles of squint surgery? What are the causes of convergent squint?	372	431

Short Answers

1. What are the elevators of upper lid? Mention their nerve supply.	—	18
2. Extraocular muscles—names, nerve supply, actions.	349	16

3. Superior oblique muscle—origin, insertion, nerve supply, three actions.	349	16
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	KHRN	BSAK	
4. Superior rectus muscle—nerve supply, actions.	349	16	D10
5. What are the depressors of eye? Mention their nerve supply.	349	16	J12
6. Amblyopia—classify, etiology, significance.	355	424	J09(RS2), D11(RS2), J16(RS3)
7. Classify diplopia. Give one example for each of them.	357	422	D08
8. What is pseudosquint? Give two examples.	358	425	J01, D04
9. Classification of squint.	358	426	D19(RS3)
10. Mention two tests to measure the amount of squint.	359	430	D11
11. Mention the methods and management of concomitant squint?	364	431	D01
12. Hirschberg test.	365	430	J13(RS3)
13. Paralytic squint—causes, features (signs).	367	433	J14(RS2), J06, J13
14. Differences between concomitant (paralytic) and incomitant (non-paralytic) squints.	371	434	D14
15. Name the weakening procedures to correct squint.	372	431	J09(RS2)
16. What is nystagmus? Name two causes of nystagmus.	373	440	D10
CHAPTER 15			
DISEASES OF EYELIDS			
Short Essays			
1. Anatomy of eye lid.	377	17	J18(RS3)
2. Blepharitis (causes, clinical manifestations and its treatment).	380	135	J08(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), J07, J08
3. Ulcerative blepharitis—clinical features, complications and treatment.	380	136	D01, J11
4. Squamous blepharitis.	381	135	D14(RS3)

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Contd..

	KHRN	BSAK	
5. Hordeolum externum (stye)—define, causes, clinical features and management.	383	138	J14(RS2), D05, D07
6. Chalazion—etiology, clinical features, complications and management.	383	139	J15(RS3), J02, J03, J06, J11
7. Trichiasis—define, causes, treatment.	385	126	D00
8. Entropion—classify, causes, management.	387	121	D19(RS3), J05, D09, D10
9. Senile ectropion.	390	124	D08
10. Symblepharon—define, causes and its management.	392	127	D12(RS3), J17(RS3)
11. Lagophthalmos (causes, complications and treatment).	393	127	J12(RS2), J01, D04, D06, J16
12. Tarsorrhaphy—indications, steps.	394	495	D08, D12
13. Ptosis—define, classify, causes, correction.	395	130	D12(RS3), D16(RS3), D02, D06, J09, J15, D15
Short Answers			
1. Draw and label a diagram of the cross section of the upper eyelid.	378	19	J01, D02, J03, D04, J08
2. Ulcerative blepharitis (complications).	380	136	J16
3. Hordeolum externum (clinical features and management).	383	138	J09(RS2), D12(RS3), D14(RS3), D13
4. Chalazion [define, management (operation), complications].	383	139	D11(RS2), J12(RS2), J16(RS3), J18(RS3), D18(RS3), D19(RS3), D06, J13, D16
5. Hordeolum internum.	385	140	D07(RS2), J10(RS2)

Contd..

	KHRN	BSAK	
6. Trichiasis (two causes).	385	126	D12(RS3), J10
7. Cicatricial entropion—three causes.	387	123	D14
8. Ectropion—classification.	389	124	J17
9. Symblepharon (define, two causes).	392	127	D07(RS2), J08(RS2), J19(RS3), D09, J12, J15
10. Lagophthalmus (etiology and management).	393	127	J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3)
11. Tarsorrhaphy—define, four indications.	394	495	D01
12. Ptosis (define and classify/three causes/treatment).	395	130	J13(RS3), D15(RS3), J19(RS3), D03, J11, D12, D16
13. What is Marcus Gunn jaw winking phenomenon?	395	130	J05
14. Horner's syndrome—signs (ocular components).	395	47	D10(RS2), D12(RS3), J17(RS3), J01, D04, D15

CHAPTER 16 DISEASES OF LACRIMAL APPARATUS

Long Essays

1. Discuss the causes of watering in the eye. How will you investigate a case of epiphora?	408	410	D01
2. Chronic dacryocystitis—define, etiology, clinical features, complications and (surgical) management. Add a note on anatomy of the nasolacrimal apparatus.	411, 402	414, 20	D08(RS2), D12(RS3), D14(RS3), D05, D06, J16
3. Acute dacryocystitis—define, etiology, clinical manifestations, complications and treatment.	412	414	J09, J11

	KHRN	BSAK	
4. Dacryocystectomy—define, indications, steps of surgery.	415	497	D02
Short Essays			
1. Normal anatomy of lacrimal passages.	404	20	D13(RS2)
2. Tear film—layers and their functions.	404	28	D07(RS2)
3. Dry eye—causes, diagnosis and management.	406	403	J11(RS2), D17(RS3), D15(RS3), J05, D07
4. Schirmer's test—indication, procedure and interpretation.	407	407	D10(RS2)
5. Epiphora.	408	410	J14(RS2)
6. Congenital dacryocystitis (nasolacrimal duct obstruction)—aetiology, clinical features, complications and treatment.	410	415	J09(RS2), D10(RS2), D00, J03, D11, J12, J14, D14
7. Chronic dacryocystitis (clinical features and management).	411	414	J02, J08
8. Acute dacryocystitis—clinical features, treatment and complications.	412	414	J10(RS2), J18(RS3), J01, D03, J04, D04, J05
9. Discuss principle of dacryocystorhinostomy.	413	498	J04

Short Answers

1. Dacryocystectomy (DCT)—indications	—	417	D16
2. Tear film—layers (constituents) and functions	404	28	D08(RS2), D11(RS2), J13(RS3), D13(RS2), J16(RS3), D01, J07, D09, J12
3. Epiphora—define, 3 causes.	408	410	D09(RS2), D08

	KHRN	BSAK	
4. Congenital dacryocystitis.	410	415	D19(RS3)
5. Chronic dacryocystitis.	411	414	D15(RS3)
6. Acute dacryocystitis (clinical features and management).	412	414	J12(RS2), J17
7. Dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR)—steps, complications, contraindications.	413	498	J10, J13, J15

CHAPTER 17 DISEASES OF ORBIT

Long Essay

1. Orbital cellulites—etiology, clinical features and management. 426 393

D07(RS2), D08

Short Essays

1. Proptosis—define, different causes (at age of 60 years), investigation and management. 420 388
2. Discuss causes for unilateral proptosis. 421 388
3. Orbital cellulitis—clinical features and management. 426 393

D10(RS2), J08
D12(RS3)
J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J01, D04, J17

4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of cavernous sinus and its connections. 428 24
5. Cavernous sinus thrombosis. 428 400
6. What is endocrine exophthalmos? Describe its mechanism and pathogenesis. 431 395
7. Describe eye manifestations of thyroid ophthalmopathy/clinical features of thyroid eye disease. 431 396
8. Blowout fracture (features). 440 450
9. Name three destructive surgeries in ophthalmology and discuss about exenteration. 443 —

D11
D07
D02
D07(RS2), D12, D14
D12(RS3), D09
J08

Short Answers

1. Orbital hemorrhage—mention three causes. —
2. Name the bones forming the medial wall of the orbit. 418 21
3. Proptosis (exophthalmos)—define, causes for (bilateral) proptosis (in adults/children). 420 388

D10(RS2)
J04, D09, J11, D11, J13, J15, J17

4. What is exophthalmus and endophthalmus? Mention two causes for each. 420, 424 388
5. Mention causes for acute and gradual onset proptosis? 421 389
6. Orbital cellulitis (features). 426 393
7. Lid signs in thyroid associated ophthalmopathy. 431 396
8. Blowout fracture of orbit—state three signs. 440 450
9. What is exenteration? Name two indications for exenteration. 443 —

D15(RS3), D12
D11(RS2), J16(RS3), D09
D16(RS3)
D10

CHAPTER 18 OCULAR INJURIES

Long Essay

1. Classify the various ocular injuries and describe effects of blunt injury over an eye. 444, 446 443

D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J09, D11

Short Essays

1. Classification of ocular injuries. 444 443
2. Blunt ocular injury (mechanical effects, complications, management). 445 443
3. Discuss the anterior segment features of blunt trauma to the eye. 447 445
4. Traumatic hyphema. 447 445

J13
J15(RS3)

	KHRN	BSAK	
5. Describe the lens changes following blunt injury to the eye.	447	447	D01, J05, J15
6. Traumatic cataract.	448	448	J10(RS2), D15
7. Commotio retinae—define, treatment.	448	449	J13(RS3)
8. Penetrating injury of the eye.	449	451	D18(RS3)
9. Siderosis bulbi—etiopathogenesis and clinical features.	452	456	J03, D14, D16
10. Sympathetic ophthalmitis (clinical features, treatment).	455	239	J10(RS2), J11(RS2), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), D06, J07, J09, D13, D16
11. Chemical injuries/alkali burns to the eye (grading, managements and complication).	456	459	J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J19(RS3), J05, D11, J14

Short Answers

1. Corneal foreign body—removal.	444	453	J18(RS3), D19(RS3)
2. Enumerate the iris abnormalities following blunt trauma.	447	446	D12
3. Indodialysis.	447	446	D15
4. What are the effects of blunt injury on the lens?	447	447	D08
5. Rossette cataract.	448	448	J13(RS3)
6. Berlin's edema.	448	449	J10(RS2)
7. Enumerate complications of retained intraocular iron foreign body.	451	455	D07
8. Chalcosis—define, eye manifestations.	452	457	J09(RS2), D10
9. What is black eye and red eye? Mention three causes of red eye and one cause of black eye.	455	443	D02
10. Sympathetic ophthalmitis (clinical features).	455	239	J08, D15

	KHRN	BSAK	
11. Chemical injury/alkali burn to the eye—(late) complications.	458	459	D00, D13

Section IV: Ocular Therapeutics**CHAPTER 19
OCULAR PHARMACOLOGY****Short Essays**

1. Various methods of administration of drugs in ophthalmic diseases.	463	48	D15(RS3), J01, D01, D04
2. Antiviral drugs in eye disorders.	466	50	J11(RS2), D17(RS3)
3. Antifungal drugs.	468	51	J12(RS2)
4. (Newer) antiglaucoma drugs—classify, one example for each, discuss in detail any one.	469	53	D07(RS2), J08(RS2), J15(RS3), D08
5. Use of prostaglandins in ophthalmology.	469	308	J09(RS2)
6. Timolol maleate—mechanism of action, dose and side effects.	470	308	J06
7. Pilocarpine—mode of action, uses and ocular complications.	472	309	D14(RS3), J17
8. Corticosteroids in ophthalmology—indications (uses), contraindications and complications.	473	54	D09(RS2), D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J13
9. Mention the uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology.	479	562	J08
10. Cycloplegics.	593	52	D11(RS2), J16(RS3)
11. Mydratics, their actions and side effects.	593	52	J18(RS3)
12. Atropine—uses in ophthalmology.	108, 164, 593	52	D07(RS2), D19(RS3)

Short Answers

1. State three drugs given as intravitreal injection with its concentration and its indication.	464	49	D16(RS3)
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	KHRN	BSAK	
2. Mention three antiviral drugs?	466	50	D00
3. Antifungal drugs.	468	51	D09(RS2)
4. Classify antiglaucoma drugs.	469	53	D16
5. Topical antiglaucoma drugs.	469	53	D15
6. Mention three topical drugs and their mechanism of action in treatment of primary open angle glaucoma.	469	53	J14
7. Mention three new antiglaucoma drugs and its dosage.	469	53	J08
8. Name the drugs which decrease the aqueous production.	469	53	D10
9. Timolol maleate (mode of action and side effects).	470	308	J13(RS3), D16(RS3), J18(RS3), D13
10. Miotics.	471	51	J17(RS3), D03, J11
11. Acetazolamide—three important side effects.	471	53	J05
12. What are the pharmacological effects of pilocarpine in the eye? Mention its uses.	472	309	J07
13. Mention three hyperosmotic agents and its dosage.	472	53	J10
14. Steroid in ophthalmology (uses/three side effects).	473	54	J14(RS2), J03, J07, J11
15. Mention six ocular diseases/three corneal ulcers in which steroid therapy is indicated.	474	54	D02, J17
16. Uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology.	479	562	D13(RS2)
17. Cycloplegic mydriatics in ophthalmology.	593	52	J08(RS2), J11(RS2), D13(RS2), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), J19(RS3)
18. Mention three mydriatic agents with their duration of action.	593	52	D12(RS3), J06, D12

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19. Atropine sulphate (atropine eye drops)—three uses in ophthalmology.	108, 164, 593	52	D08(RS2), J15(RS3), D06
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CHAPTER 20 LASERS AND CRYOTHERAPY IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Short Essays

1. What is Laser? Mention its (Nd-YAG laser) uses in ophthalmology.	481	558	J10, J15
2. Lasers for posterior segment diseases in ophthalmology.	483	559	D15
3. Uses of cryotherapy in ophthalmology	484	561	D18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Laser—define, types, three/six uses in ophthalmology.	481	558	D10(RS2), J19(RS3), D01, D03, J08, J09, D16
2. YAG Laser.	482	558	J14(RS2)
3. Mention the uses of lasers for anterior segment pathology.	483	559	D13
4. Mention the uses of lasers in the management of retinal diseases.	483	559	D11
5. Cryotherapy in ophthalmology—indications/three operations.	484	561	J09(RS2), D00

Section V: Systemic and Community Ophthalmology

CHAPTER 21

SYSTEMIC OPHTHALMOLOGY

Short Essays

1. Vitamin A deficiency (xerophthalmia)—WHO classification, ocular manifestations, management.	487	511	D07(RS2), D09(RS2), D13(RS2), J18(RS3), D18(RS3), J03, J06, J10
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Contd...

2. Bitot's spot. 488 512 D14(RS3)
3. Mention the ocular manifestations of leprosy. 491 — J08

Short Answers

1. What are ocular components of myasthenia gravis. — — J06
2. Vitamin A deficiency (WHO classification). 487 511 J12(RS2), J13(RS3)
3. Bitot's spots—clinical appearance, etiology and management (diet advised). 488 512 D10(RS2), D00
4. Give sources of vitamin A. 490 514 D05
5. AIDS—ocular manifestations/three important retinal lesions. 490 — J10, D11, D15
6. What are the ocular manifestations of leprosy? 491 — J14

**CHAPTER 22
COMMUNITY OPHTHALMOLOGY****Long Essay**

1. Discuss the National Program of Control of Blindness (NPCB) in detail. 502 504 D15

Short Essays

1. Legal blindness. 496 502 D08(RS2)
2. Vision 2020. 499 515 D18(RS3), D14
3. National Trachoma Control Program. 501 508 J13(RS3)
4. What is trachoma control project? 501 508 D03
5. National Program for Control of Blindness—aims and objectives. 502 504 J02, J05
6. District Blindness Control Society (DBCS). 503 509 J19(RS3), D16
7. Eye bank—define, activities, methods of corneal preservation. 509 493 J01, D04, J12, J16, J17
8. Eye donation. 510 493 D00, D15

Short Answers

1. Cause of permanent/incurable blindness. — — D19(RS3), J01, D04

Contd...

2. Causes of preventable blindness. 496 503 J14(RS2), J03
3. Legal, economic and social blindness—define, three causes. 496 502 J10(RS2), D10(RS2), J11(RS2), D17(RS3), D00, J12, D13, D16

4. Vision 2020—objectives and diseases targeted. 499 515 D13(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), J17

5. National Trachoma Control Program. 501 508 J10(RS2)
6. National Programs for Control of Blindness—Objectives. 502 504 J11(RS2), D17(RS3), J06

7. What are the three levels of National Program for Control of Blindness? 503 506 J07

8. District Blindness Control Society. 503 509 D09(RS2)
9. Childhood blindness (below three years)—causes. 506 505 D09(RS2), D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J07

10. Eye bank—functions. 509 493 J02
11. Eye donation. 510 493 J19(RS3)

Section VI: Practical Ophthalmology**CHAPTER 23
CLINICAL METHODS IN
OPHTHALMOLOGY****Long Essays**

1. A 55-year-old man comes with painless progressive diminution of vision. Discuss the differential diagnosis. 514 264 D06
2. Enumerate the causes for gradual loss of vision and discuss one cause in detail. 514 264 D12(RS3)
3. Discuss the causes of sudden unilateral visual loss. 514 — D09

Contd...

Short Essays

1. Differential diagnosis of gradual loss of vision.	514	264	D19(RS3)
2. Differential diagnosis of sudden loss of vision.	514	—	J14(RS2)
3. A 20-year-old boy presents with history of floaters in his left eye. Discuss the causes and outline the management.	515, 268	—	D00
4. What are the causes of papillary hypertrophy of conjunctiva? What is the difference between a follicle and a papilla in the conjunctiva?	521	147	D02
5. Leukocoria (differential diagnosis).	526		J10(RS2), J06, D13
6. Cherry red spot—causes.	529	333	J18(RS3), J10
7. Tonometry—different techniques.	530	283	J19(RS3), D19(RS3)
8. Classify tonometer. Mention briefly advantages and disadvantages of each.	530	119	J13(RS3)
9. Describe the assessment and significance of visual field analysis.	532	303	D12
10. B-scan—its uses in ophthalmology.	542	569	D15

Short Answers

1. What is Imbert-Fick principle?	—	285	D07(RS2)
2. Sudden loss of vision—causes.	514	—	D18(RS3), J04, J10
3. Gradual loss of vision—three causes.	514	—	J05
4. Black spots in front of eyes—three causes.	515	—	D05
5. Diplopia—causes.	515	—	J05, J16
6. Colored halos—causes.	515	—	D14(RS3), J15(RS3), J17
7. Snellen's chart and its applications.	516	103	D13(RS2)
8. What is physiological role of blinking? What complications can arise from blinking produce?	519	134	D02

9. What are the causes of follicles in the conjunctiva?	520	147	D06, D07
10. Mention three differences between papillary and follicular conjunctivitis.	520	147	J17
11. Mention three importance differences between a conjunctival follicle and a papilla.	521	147	D11
12. Decreased corneal sensation—causes.	523	111	D06
13. Iris nodules—causes.	525	—	J17(RS3), J04, J06
14. Define: (a) Polycoria, (b) Anisocoria, (c) Leukocoria.	525	219	D00
15. Mydrasis—define, causes.	525	115	J02, D11, J16
16. Name three pathological pupillary reactions.	526	44	J07
17. Leukocoria (causes).	526	382	D14, D15, D16
18. Cherry red spot—define, three causes.	529	333	D08(RS2), J12(RS2), J17(RS3), D01, J01, D04, D06, J13
19. Soft exudates in retina—causes.	529	351	J04, D07
20. Enumerate the various methods of recording intraocular pressure.	530	283	D00, J16
21. Classify tonometers.	530	283	J09(RS2)
22. Bilateral hemianopia—define, two causes.	530	44	J03
23. Give one cause and site of lesion for: (a) Bilateral hemianopia, (b) Central scotoma, (c) Right sided homonymous hemianopia.	530	44, 364, 44	D00
24. Mention the types of ultrasonogram used in ophthalmology. Name two indications for their use.	542	568	D11
25. A-scan biometry.	542	568	D18(RS3)

CHAPTER 24 CLINICAL OPHTHALMIC CASES

None

CHAPTER 25 DARKROOM PROCEDURES

Short Essays

1. What is retinoscopy? Write briefly the principle of retinoscopy. 591 90 D11
2. Tabulate differences between direct and indirect ophthalmoscopy. 609 94 J09

Short Answers

1. Gonioscopy (angle structures seen). 589 293 D15(RS3), J02, J16
2. Retinoscopy. 591 90 J14(RS2)
3. Enumerate methods to assess the corneal curvature. 596 575 D07
4. Pinhole test (principle). 599 549 D14(RS3), D18(RS3), D19(RS3), D10
5. Mention advantages and disadvantages between direct and indirect ophthalmoscopy. 609 94 J06

CHAPTER 26 OPHTHALMIC INSTRUMENTS AND OPERATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY

Short Essay

1. Iridotomy. 632 487 J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Enumerate types of anesthesia for intraocular surgery. 612 466 D18(RS3)
2. Mention six anesthetic complications of intraocular surgery. 629 466 D00

MISCELLANEOUS

Long Essay

1. Describe the various viral infections of the eye. How will you manage? — — J10(RS2)

Short Essays

1. Orbital apex syndrome. — — J13(RS3)
2. Differential diagnosis of nodules near the limbus. — — D09(RS2), D13(RS2)
3. Mention the causes of nodule at the limbus. — — J14
4. Meibomian cell carcinoma. — — 143

Short Answers

1. What is pseudohypopyon? Mention two conditions which cause pseudohypopyon. — — 114 J07, J16
2. Mention three ophthalmic manifestations of pituitary tumors. — — J07
3. Mention three conditions where circumciliary congestion is seen. — — 146 J08
4. What is Hutchinson's triad? — — D08
5. Six causes of nodule at limbus. — — D10(RS2), J17